WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1895.

GOLD AND SILVER

A VERY ABLE AND EARNEST PLEAFOR A BIMETALIC STANDARD.

To the Editor of The State:

these conferences, that the United Stetes admitted that the denial of free mintage of silver had cut off one-half nate trade and paralyze industry. pretty well confirmed by the European delegates to these conferences.

It seemed to be admitted on all sides that the gold standard was enhancing units in commodities, when both metthe value of money. depressing the rificing the agriculture of gold standver standard countries. These were culation, but of more than half of its than three feet in commodities in 1893, convertible paper issues. It means to now measures six feet. double the weights of existing obligations and to compress the world's activities into half their existing scope. It means to consign the nineteenth dred yards of cloth, when the wool century to a paupers grave, and to lay had heen delivered and turned into vince. the heavy hand of paralysis on the

cradle of the twentieth. Just here the question may be very pertinently asked, such being the case, only honest yardstick, either here or trading nations of Europe, an abandwhy did not the European delegates in Europe, and that both principal and enment of which, your correspondent, accede to the proposition of the United premium must be measured by it: the States for an international agreement farmer would think it the most astonfor the free and unlimited coinage of ishing proposition he ever heard-yet silver? The ans er is very obvious this is a correct picture of the gold and plain, the debtor and producing standard; and more than this, the six classes, who bear the burdens of the feet gold yardstick is still growing gold standard in Europe have very little voice in their governments: these | in value. nations are ruled almost entirely by wealth, rank and privilege; an element composed almost entirely of the have to sell to as hrunken market."No creditor and income classses: whose man has planted who did not know interest is to depress wages, lower the that the standard which measured price of commodities, and by cheapen- the cost of his seed and his labor would ing almost everything except money. without any effort on their part, vastly augment their fortunes. In considerper cent fiat, and intrinsically worth only fifty cents; we are first led to inquire what is a dollar and what are its uses. A similar question has often perity. been asked in England in regard to the pound sterling. Sir Robert Peel, after alluding to the fact that both Mr. Locke and Sir Isaac Newton, with all lakes live bales. of their abilities, had failed to answer it; said "that he could by no post be

remarked: "Perhar and he had seen life had been sparselling in Australia the ounce of goistead of £3.17s, 101-2 abstra foot is of length. yarnink Sir Archibald's definition

as been generally accepted as correct; and our dollar, which is our unit of idly dividing society into two classes value, is therefore an abstract measure of value, as the yard or foot is of length. The function of the money unit is to measure value and facilitate masses of the people, a condition of exchanges-as ninety per cent. of our affairs under which republican governexchanges are made on time the dol- ment cannot long exist. We have relar becomes not only an abstract measure of present value, but a record has marked the decline and downfall of past obligations. a standard for de- of all the great republics of the past.

Common equity, therefore requires that its measurement should be stable. and to ensure the preservation of this party of measurement, its volume should be kept proportioned to the volume of commodities, to be ex-We are by no means witnessing the

first interference with the volume of for Western agriculture to compete: money to disturb property values; and acting like a tariff on the exports though this combined action of the bankers of the Northeast and Western | kets to our finished product, stimulat-Europe, to strike down silver and double their holdings, is the first attempt to interfere with the natural

law of supply from the mines. This campaigning of the banks to bleed the general public is nothing wheat indstries of the States. The Nornew. The public has suffered before thwest is now feeding its wheat to from that "dangerous antagonist relation between those who hold or com- in the Southwest the farmer is threshmand the currency and the rest of the community," as Mr. Calhoun has told cotton and wheat belts, bankrupted us. Their old trick of inflating and andruined, are unable to pay interest contracting the currency, selling at on the mortgages that cover their the highest point of circulating and farms and homesteads: they have no buying at the lowest was very fully elaborated by Mr. Calhoun in his speech in the United States Senate March 21, 1834. (See works, vol. 2, to sell, has to discharge his operatives. But if he was to be carried in a conpages 347 and 348.) Old Tom Benton, and left without wages, they in turn in a speech in 1834 (see Benton's "Thirty Years in the United States hold glutted markets and no one able Senate, volume 1, page 450,) said: to buy, the invariable concomitant of The philosophic Voltaire, a century a shrinking value of money. Investago, from his retreat in Ferny, gave ment and enterprise are about to aba lively description of this operation, andon the field, on a falling market | ter.) Mr. Pence, Populist, of Colorado, by which he was made a winner with- they meet with nothing but loss. The out the trouble of playing. I have a captains of industry, who organize friend, said he, who is a director in and employ labor, have no faith in the the Bank of France, who writes to conditions resulting from the gold me when they are going to make standard. They have realized the plenty, and make stocks rise, enterprises which promise profit at and then I give orders to my brokers their inception are changed into loss to sell; and he writes to me when and disaster by falling values, before they are going to make money scarce. and make stocks fall, and then I write labor is admitted to idleness, without to my broker to buy; and thus at a hundred leagues from Paris and without moving from my chair. I make

comprehended the supreme necessity of a stable measurement of the value of property by the money unit. In mint, May 5, 1791, he said: "There is abstract measure of value, like the scarcely any point in the economy of yard or the foot of length, always national affairs of greater moment Col. L. W. Youmans Gives the Free Silver than the uniform preservation of the said it was of the utmost importance intrinsic value of the money unit. On this the security and steady value perty that this uniformity of measure of property especially depend." It was ment should be maintained. evidently Hamilton's idea that the

money unit should maintain a uniform measurement of commodities, In my last article I proved from the that upon the preservation of this record that by calling for three inter- general parity of ratio in values denational conferences to rehabilitate pended the security and steady value silver, and by her own declarations as of property. Mark, now, the security voiced by her several delegations in and steady value of property he regarded as of the greatest moment in the economy of national affairs.

In seeking, therefore, to discover of the money supply: that this sup-pression of one-half of the intrinsic just, we must ascertain whether the money of the State would produce a ru- commodity value of the gold and silinous contraction; which would lower ver unit has most steadily maintained wages, depress the price of all the pro- this parity of value; which of the two ducts of labor and by doubling the as an abstract measure of value, as burdens of all debts, taxes and fixed the yard or the foot is of length, meascharges, overwhelming debtors, stag- ures the same in the units of commodities now as it did in 1873 before This position of the United States was silver was denied free mintage. On making this examination we find that whereas the bullion value of the sil-

ard nations to the competition of sil- having maintained a uniform parity of injustice which proceeds from craft not my assertions, they were the dec- of commodities, the bullion in the thousand ways. larations of the delegates both from gold unit, which in 1873 measured the United State and from the great only ninety-seven units in commodi- ordinary intelligence, who has not trading nations of Europe. I gave the ties, now measures over two hundred. references for these quotations, search The bullion value of the silver unit of articres which I have written; that and see, you will find them there you measured three feet in commodities in the demonetization of silver was a dewill find them a matter of record, ut 1873 and measures the same three feet liberate scheme on the part of the tered in the plainest language, and now, having maintained, as an ab- great money intereast sophistry cannot gloss it over. "A stract measure of values, the same Northeast and Western Europe, wrong to civilization and to the hopes regularity and uniformity of measure-controlling over thirty billion of mankind." "The demoralization of ment that the yard or foot does in dollars of credit, to make money of mankind." "The demoralization of ment that the yard or foot does in silver means the retirement of not length. The bullion value of the gold only nearly half the world's coin cir- unit, however, which measured less holdings; and that the gold unit was

> What would a farmer think, who, on his prospective crop of wool a hun-

It has been well said "No man has bought who did not know he would are all in the condition of the farmer perty and are now called upon to set

To men of my avocatus; they borowd money would pay \$100, now it We can only note the increasing aug-

mentation of the value of the gold uneffort of intellect, conceive hinate it, by a corresponding reduction in anything, but a certain det hinate it the price of property. Our coffon is

The gold standard ever anticipating in value, is neither reliable or honest, constantly taking more than we proat £3 to £3.10 he would have modi- mised in the contract; it violates the the mint prion that "a pound is an equity of every bargain, where payfied his heasure of value just as the ment is deferred, robbing the debtor for the creditor and income classes, while it reduces the debtor and producing classes to adject poverty; it is raprapidly concentrating the wealth of ached that critical situation, which

> The gold standard has given us a two hundred cents dollar, driven the white money metal from the civilized nations of the West to the Pagan nations of the East; crippling the ind is-having been reached, Mr. Sibley said tries of the former and stimulating that every agent of the big Gold Trust the enterprises of the latter. It acts had spoken all he had to say. like a bounty on the exports of the East against which it is most difficult of the West, it shuts the Eastern maring Eastern manufacture and curtailing the demand also for our raw mate-British statesmen, that it would event than a contrite heart." ually prove the ruin of the cotton and

> horses and hogs, and we are told that ing down the cotton in his fields. The surplus whatever with which to purchase the manufactured articles of the erat; he reverred Jefferson and Jack-Northwest; the manufacturer, unable are unable to consume, hence we be-

realization can take place. Hence, means and without employment.

It does not require a prophet, a phi-"Financial History of the United whelming in ancial embarrassment, want and distress, undermined morals, 000,000 to produce a ratio of exchange s the price of cer- and by uniform

In 1873, the silver unit measured 100 cents in property values and today i exchanges for the same amount of his report on the establishment of the property; therefore, as the dollar is an measuring the same, and as Hamilton to security and steadily value of pro-

I think, Mr. Editor, that the impar tial reader will agree with me that the silver unit is the honest unitof measur ing property values, and is therefore : one hundred cents dollar; and that the gold dollar, which has flagrantly violated the parity of exchange upon which the steadily value of all property and its security depends that has not only doubled in its measurement of property, but is still continually augmenting in value, is unreliable and dishonest. It is a robber, taking two for one, and volating the equity of every contract where deferred payments are to be made. As a money unit it is dishonest and a two hundred

Moutesquiew, in his celebrated work, Spirit of Laws," says: That, when a people have not the use of money they are seldom acquainted with any other injustice than that which springs ver dollar measures one hundred from violence, and the weak, by uniting, defend themselves from its effects als were accorded free mintage in they have nothing there but political price of all products of labor and sac- 1873, and still measures the same one regulations. But, when money is eshundred units in commodities now, tablished, they are subjuct to that price and exchanges with the volume an injustice that may be exercised a

If there is a single honest reader of been convinced by reading the series scarce and double the value of these the tool selected to work this gigantic robbery; and in accomplishing it, has doubled its value and become a dishaving borrowed of a manufacturer honest unit, and a two hundred cent dollar, then it seems to me Mr. Editor, that facts and arguments cannot con-

cloth, the manufacturer should come In my next article. I propose to disforward with a rod in his hand six cuss the wisdom of maintaining the feet long, declaring that it was the Same money standards as the great 'More Than One, seems to think would unsettle our exchanges; and you would regard as a disaster. L. W. YOUMANS.

Fairfax, S. C., Jan. 3, 1895.

Congress Sibley, of Pennsylvania, is the

WASHINGTON, Jan. S .- In considering the currency bill in the House vesterday Mr. Sibley, Democrat, of by no means be accepted to measure a sensational speech in oppossage of the bill to repeal the and its failure to pressed his belief that the pending bill

would likewise prove a failure. ferring to the published reports that the executive department of the govtion is worse than soft of them when two ernment, in the person of the Secretary of the Treasury, was using its power to influence votes in favor of the bili, Mr. Sibley said: "Mr. Chairman if I have read the Constitution anything, but a certain det the price of property. Our cotton is weight of gold metal. efirition of In commenting on this half shall allison Sir Robert Peel, Sir Alf his valuble remarked: "Perhar and he had seen the price of property. Our cotton is only worth half price, and as far as our land and stock, there is scarcely any market at all.

The gold standard for the United States correctly it defines the powers and duties of the membership of the House, and I tell you that if ever a standard for the price of property. Our cotton is fines the powers and duties of the House, and I tell you that if ever a standard for the United States correctly it defines the powers and duties of the House, and I tell you that if ever a standard for the House and I tell you that if ever a standard for the House and I tell you that if ever a standard for the House and I tell you that if ever a standard for the House and I tell you that if ever a standard for the House and I tell you that if ever a standard for the House and I tell you that if ever a standard for the House and I tell you that if ever a standard for the House and I tell you that if ever a standard for the House and I tell you that if ever a standard for the House and I tell you that if ever a standard for the House are the standard for the House and I tell you that if ever a standard for the House are the standard for the House and I tell you that if ever a standard for the House are the standard for the House and I tell you that if the price of property. duties of the membership of the House, and I tell you that if ever a rebuke was needed to one who has trampled down the prerogatives of the people it is to that man who has used his influence, or attempted to use it, to create in himself the sole governing power of this nation. has come to a time when to be the government of this people requires something more than a combination of brains, belly and brass." (Sensa-

tion and applause.) Mr. Sibley continued, at some length, to assail the Administration for its attitude toward and action upon financial measures. The repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. he asserted had been secured by the use of improper influences by the administration, and that if the padlocks were taken off the mouths of the Representatives four out of five would confirm his statements. The question of the length of time he was to speak

When pressed by Mr. Outhwaite to tell who put a padlock on his (Sibley's) lips he said: "Let me tell the gentleman that I am not talking today to men who believe in going to hell in a handcart instead of to heaven supported by truth. Let me tell him also that I am not addressing men who believe more in a bobtail flush

Recurring to the action of the Administration, Mr. Sibley said that paraphrasing Junius, it could be said that the merits of an Administration might be judged by the condition of the people. "Look upon the condithe neonle. "Look upon the condition of the people of your administration." Mr. Sibley declared that by the standards of the fathers he believed he was a Demoson and worshipped at their shrine. veyance labelled, "Democracy," guidknown road, with precipices and chasms yawning on all sides, he was going to jump out; and he was not particular about where he lit. (Laughasked unanimous consent that Mr.

remarks: but Mr. Outhwaite objected. eemed to in enjoyed by quite a numconcluded there was a round of applause. While he was speaking Senat rs Cameron, Republican, of Philadelphia, and Stewart, Populist, of Nevada, came into the House and remained to hear him.

Wilson tariff. It wer not a year of Grout, Grow, Hager, Hainer, Harmer, ine is so prosperity. It was a the people hoped for ]

DOOMED TO DEFEAT.

National Bank and Free Silver Influences

Washington, Jan. 9.—In the House oday Mr. Outhwaite reported a reseution from the committee on rules to govern the further consideration of the and Simpson-7. Total, 430. currency bill. It provides for the substitution of the amended bill proposed ceived as being the practical defeat of by Mr. Stringer, December 20 last, for the pending bill, that it be considered under the live-minute rule, unless disposed of, until 4:30 o'clock Friday and mmediately after the expiration of the norning hour on Saturday the vote on pending amendments and the passage of the bill shall be taken. Mr. Dingley (Rep.) of Maine, sugges

ted to Mr. Outhwaite that a modificaion to be made in the rule, so as to permit the House first to consider sections and 10 of the bill relating to State anks, for if they were not to be rehailitated the House might change the letails contained in the earlier sections This suggestion was reinforced by Mr. Walker (Rep.) of Massachusetts, who said it was made in the interest of exediting business.

Mr. Outhwaite said the gentleman assumed that the time was to be wasted. would be reached before the order ex-

Inquiries were made by Messrs. Seltzhoover (Dem.) of Pennsylvania, and Bland (Dem.) of Missouri, as to the status of the amendment the former proposed to offer, authorizing the sale of sour transition of bonds and the age of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. They were informed by Mr. Outhment or substitute: they would all

the rules of the House. thet he (Mr. Bland) should have an op- rancial situation. portunity to offer his free coinage mendment and have it voted upon. If that were done he should have no ob-

nity to present his proposition. that the smallest, having yet passed cent, is recommended; fifty per cent. the Senate and the committee on rules would be better.

vastly important measures, for time for meat. The tide of immigration turbill under the five minute rule.

him to be an unfortunate one, in that probably nothing would save the bill, and the House was discussing the best method of getting rid of it. Mr. Reed suggested to Mr. Outhwaite that beof the House, he consent to a modification of its terms so as to permit a discussion first upon the most important part of the bill. After further brief remarks by Outhwaite. Bland and Beltzhoover, the for-

mer demanded the previous question on the passage of the resolution. Mr. Bland: If the demand for the Speaker Crisp: If the question is re-

was aves 92, noes 101. A vote by yeas and nays was demanded by Mr. Outhwaite and taken, resulting as follows: Yeas-Democrats-Abbot, Alderson, Alexander, Allen, Bankhead, Barnes, Barwig, Breckner, Bell of Taxas, Berry, Black, Boatner, Bower, Bretz, Brickner, Brookshire, Cabiniss, Cadmus, Caminetti, Cannon of California, Caruth, Catchings, Causey, Clancy, Clarks of Alabama, Cobb of Alabama, Coombs, Cornish, Covert, Cox, Crawford, Culberson, Davey, Denson, Dins-Ishall be composed of the national presmore. Dockerry, Durborrow, English lident, who is ex-officio chairman, and of California, Epes, Erdman, Fielder, each State is entitled to one member Fithian, Geary, Geissenhainer, Good- for every 100,000 bales of cotton raised lichigan, Hall of Minnesota, Hall of census. lissouri, Hammond, Hare, Harrison, Lapham, Lester,

Pearson. Pendleton of Texas, Pendle-ed for signatures. ton of West Virginia, Piggott, Richards, Richardson of Tennessee, Ritch-le, Robbins, Rusk, Russell of Georgia. Ryan, Sayers, Schermerhorn, Sipe,

Beltzhoover, Bland, Bryan, Capehart, of his section of the State Clark of Missouri. Coffeen, Conn. He gave a \$5,000 bond and went back Cooper of Texas, Dearmoud, Edmunds, porte. Edmondson is said to be the Ellis of Kentucky. Haines, Harris eader of the band. He and Hannah Hatch, Hooker of Mississipps, Hanter, Jame to Atlanta and gave themselves Ikirt, Jones, Latime", Little, Magner, p. Deputy marshals are hunting McEttrick, McLaurin, McRae, Money, or the others. Moore, Morgan, Neill, Ogden, Richardson of Michigan, Robertson of Louisiana, Shell, Sibley, Snodgrass, Hallfax, N. S., Jan. 10.—The mi-

Strait Talbert and Whiting—41. ers at Spring Hill coal mines struck Republicans—Adams of Penusyl- his morning. Only meagre informa-Strait, Talbert and Whiting-41. vania, Aldrich, Avery, Haker of New on has been received here as yet, but Hampshire, Bartholdt. Bowers, Brod- appears the trouble has been com- the present Congress will not adopt a W. "Again, see (Prof. Bolles')

Again, see (Prof. Bolles')

igen, Henderson of Iowa, ieries

mann, Hicks, Hitt, Hopa set

nois, Hopkins of Pennsy. inson of North Dakota, Kei

fer, Lacey, Loud, Louden, Slager, Mahon, McCall, McDowell, Meikle-john, Morse, Northway, Perkins, Phil-SUCH IS THE FATE AWAITING THE lips, Pickler, Powers, Quigg. Bandall Ray. Reed, Redburn, Robinson of

Pennsylvania, Russell of Connecticut, Scranton, Smith, Stone, Charles W. Stone, W. A. Storer, Strong, Thomas, Updegraff, Van Voorhis of New York. Voorhis of Ohio, Wadsworth. Walker, Wanger, Waugh, White, Wilson of Ohio, Woomer and Wright

Populists-Baker of Kansas, Bell of Colorado, Boen, Davis, Kem, Penee The result of the vote, which was rethe bill, was received in silence.

Immediately after the announce ment of the vote Mr. Outhwaite said: Mr. Speaker I withdraw the resolution. The House then turned its attention o the consideration of appropriatiou bills, and before adjouanment at 4:45. it had disposed of two, the diplomatic and postoffice. The former carries a total of \$1,565,118, and the latter \$89,442,952.

The chief incident of interest of the Mr. Hitt (Rep.) of Illinois, upon the necessity of locating United States consuls at Ezeroum and Harpoot, Armenia. They were ordered to be established without a dissenting vote. The House committee on public

buildings and grounds today ordered a favorable report on the bill of Mr. Alexander of North Carolsna granting if it was not wasted, the sections named to the city of Charlotte for use as a for which it was purchased.

arrency bill in the House today Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the Senate comsubstitute, of which the latter had gree mittee on finance, called the Demoen notice, providing for the free coin-feratic members together. The consulwaite that the resolution did not favor special meeting of the committee for ed to win when the election is held. nor discriminate against any amend- morrow afternoon at 20'clock. This meeting is for the purpose, as Mr. stand on their merits and be subject to Coornes puts it, of conference, consaltation and such action as may be Mr. Bland wanted Mr. Outhwaite to thought best and agreed upon and is agree before he would vote for the rule called in view of the "very grave fi-

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 10:-When jection to the adoption of the resolu-the Cotton Growers' Protictive Assoion, otherwise the probabilities were ciation convened this morning, the that he would never have an opportu- first thing done was to adopt the report of the committee on resolutions,

of the resolution was to bring to a con-traced to financial legislature is useless partisan spirit will dominate and an to the mission of statesmen than the clusion within a reasonable time, the to discuss. The overproduction of cotconsideration of the currency bill to discuss. The overproduction of coscious consideration of the currency bill to is recognized as one of the chief which had been before the House now for nearly two weeks, already a sufficient period of time, considering that the Congress was now in the short to change. Every farmer is appealed to the congress and the congress was now in the short to change. Every farmer is appealed to the congress and the congress was now in the short to change. session. The great appropriations re- to not to plant so much cotton, a demain to be acted upon-only one, and crease of not less than twenty-five per

their consideration. The rule grants this way will change methods. Farmample time for the consideration of the ers are lurged to form county organizations all over the South to carry Mr. Reed said the situation seemed to out these resolutions. Cold storage practicable. The committee promises better times and higher prices for cotton if its recommendation are observed. All papers in the South are reore bringing the resolution to a vote quested to deep the committee's report standing.

The committee on organization and by-laws submitted a long repot, of which the following is a synopsis: No one shall be a member who is not a legitimate grower. The associa- this campaign and of organizing the tion is formed for one year and the xecutive committee is given power to basis, so that those who see in the continue it longer, if good results. previous question is voted down, the The agreement to be sent to all counresolution will be open to amendment? ties in the cotton growing States for signatures is not to be binding till feel that in our party they will find signed by three-fourths of the cotton a welcome and chance for preferment. acreage in 80 per cent. of the cotton growing counties, said fact to be deermined by the national committee. Each member binds himself to pay eents for each acre of cotton planted

in 1894, half to be retained in the counties, the balence to be paid into the treasury of the national committee for general purposes. The county organizations are to be formed on the first Monday of March,

The national executive committee

night, Grady, Gresham, Griffin of in 1890, as shown by the United States State.

ingston, Lockwood, Lynch, Maddox Jannay of April, 1895, which shall Mallory, Martin, McCream McCul- ascertain whether the agreement is loch, McDearmon, McCaig, McMillin, Meyer, Montgome McMillin, Meyer, Montgome Meyer, Mon McMillin, Mescal Development of Massachusetts. On Moses, O'Neill of Massachusetts, entrare charged with the duty of second outhwaite. Page, Paschal, Patterson, ling the agreements properly distribution.

ATLANTA, Jan 10 Five of the best known citizens of Murray county Sperry, Springer, Stallings, Stevens of have been indicated by the United Sperry, Springer, Statings, Stevens of have been indicated by the United Kentucky, Straus. Swanson, Talbott, States jury here for murder and contate, Taylor of Indiana, Tracey, Tuck-spiracy. The men indicated are John er, Turner of Georgia, Tyier, Warner, Edmondson, Tom Wright, and ex-Washington, Weadock, Wells, Wheel-United States deputy marshal; W. A. er of Alabama, Williams of Illinois, Hannah, George Terry and Merrill Williams of Mississippi, Wilson of Wood, These parties are all believed West Virginia, Wise, Wolverton, to be members of the Ku Klux band, Woodward—123.

Judge John Edmondson owns 3,000 Voodward—123. Judge John Edmondson owns 3,000 Republican—M. C. Henry—1—124 acres of fine land in Murray county Navs-Democrats: Arnold, Bailey, and is one of the leading citizens sending as delegates the best obtain-

A CONVENTION CALLED. A REPUBLICAN GATHERING FOR NEXT

MONTH.

A Becorganization of the Remnants of the Radical Corpse-Organization Throughout the State to Fight for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 6.—The war

cry of the Republicans against the

constitutional convention has been sounded in a circular which is to be distributed from one end of the State to the other. It is published below. The fight on the life and death quesion of white supremacy has practically begun, as was predicted by The Register over a week ago. The Republicans are prepared to organize now and when the time comes for the election of delegates to the convention the party will be better organized than it has been at any time since 1876. It is needless to warn white men what they will have to contend with if the Republicans organize thoroughly, and if ofternoon was the ringing speech of they are aided by the white element which kicked out of the Democratic traces last fall. As has been stated in The Register, the outlook is for a hard and furious fight to put men in the convention who will look after the interests of the State as the majority of

white men want them looked after. The circular, as will be seen, is signed by ten white men and eleven colored. Several colored ministers public park such parts of the United are among the signers, and the minis-States mint property in that city as may be unnecessary for the purpose mant feelings of the colored voter and once more make him an active factor in the politics of the State. The breach which the Independents made is being Immediately after the defeat of the taken advantage of, as every patriotic white man saw would be the case.

If the constitutional convention should be controlled by Republicans there is no telling what would happen. tation lasted for half an hour with the Organization must be met by organizaresult that Mr. . Voorhees will call a tion and the democrats must be prepar-The following is the circular which, it is suppossed, will arouse the Republican host: 'Columbia, S. C., January 4, 1894.

"The approaching constitional convention presents a situation of the most vital concern. The projectors of the scheme to supplant the present Constitution have concealed their purposes beyond the admission and boast that the elective franchise is to be so

effort to avert the fate which has been racy can offer. Let the selection be decreed is loud and imperative. The made regardless of faction, and with lethargy and despair under which the people rest must be thrown off. No issue of equal importance has ever been should be conceded and views which should be respected. I do not propose

with the perilous situation. "As now circumstanced Republicans are powerless. Where active and efficient organization is essential they are in the dilemma of having no binding and legal party organization, growing out of the failure to elect a State executive committee and county chairmen during the past year as re-

quired by the rules of the party. "It is therefore felt and the occasion demands the assembling of a State convention as spedily as possible to be composed of the most intelligent, wise and representative men for the purpose of formulating plans for conducting party on a live. liberal, success of the Republican party the best hope for the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the country may It should be understood the question of past party atfiliation is ignored and that all those who believe in the doctrine of protection and honest elections are entitled to an will be accorded fair and equal recognition. The unloosing of party ties in the State offers the chance for the Republican party to begin a career of active unefulness and secure the co-operation of all wellwishers. Besides the usual registration days on the first Mondays in each month there have been ten extra registration days provided This offers a great opportunity and incentive and we believe the people can on this surreme occasion be aroused throughout the

"Therefore we feel impelled and All State organizations shall meet warranted by the overmastering issue Henderson of North Carolina, Hines, at the States capitals on the third Mon- and our crippled party condition to Holman, Hutcheson, Izlar, Kilgore, day on March, 1895, and the national assume the responsibility of calling a Liv-committee at New Orleans the first State Republican convention to meet

nates as it has members of the General gate: should be held at the or 2, 1895. The very life of suffrage in this

State is at stake and other cherished rights and interests are imperilled. that the ministers of the State must be appealed to and depended upon to bring to the knowledge of the people the vital and transcendent issues that are involved in the constitutional convention scheme and the necessity of

"(Signed)—E. M. Brayton, W. B. Anderson, R. E. Hart, E. H. Coit, J. R. Wilson, J. C. Daniels, R. W. Memminger, V. P. Clayton, F. H. Gregory, Frank Nichols, C. F. Holmes, L. D. Melton, S. H. Nix, J. W. Morris, George W. Murray, Simeon Corley, J. C. Hunter, F. M. Prickett, W. W. Russell, T. A. Owdom, C. C. Johnson.

Congress could do worse."

A PATRIOTIC LETTER.

White Unity. To the Editor of The State: The circular letter of a committee of Republicans, calling for a convention of that

party with the view of meeting the issues of the Constitutional convention, suggests to my mind the duty of the hour on the part of the white people of South Carolina. It is not my purpose to review the

State politics for the past four eventful years. What is known as the Reform movement has developed principles and policies of government and phases of sentiment that have not commended themselves to my judgment. But I have been far from considering it an unmixed evil. I- have seen in it germs, which, rightly cultivated, would promote the good of the commonwealth. When the sober second thought of the whole white people of the State shall assert itself, as I firmly believe it will, I cannot but believe that the resultant of the recent opposing forces will be the good of South Carolina. But letting the dead past bury its dead, what is the duty of the present and the suggestion of the future? We must extract from the legislation of the four years past all that is valuable, and promote for the advantage of the State all pending The great impending, open measures. measure is the call for a Constitutional convention. Although admitting that the time for such a convention is in some respects inopportune, yet I have favored the call for one weighty reason. There is the imperious necessity that devolves upon us to put at once upon a granite base the question of white supremacy in South Carolina. There should be provision for such supremacy in the fundamental law of the State. I am for meeting this issue boldly before the whole country.

Let it be understood that it is the purpose of the white race in this State, conformably to the constitution of the United States which it is our duty and our necessity to hold inviolate, to fix white supremacy in our organic laws.

How this is to be done is for the convention, after grave deliberation and wise consultation, to devise. It is not for me or for any one citizen to anticipate the solution of so great a quesion of statesmanship.

But one thing is certain. If there was ever a time for the union of the white people of the State, now is the restricted and manipulated that a large time. Let us meet this proposed Reproportion of the colored voters are to publican organization by such a counbe disfranchised. The power of the ter organization as will make a re-Mr. Outhwaite declined to enter into the salient part of which is as fol-any arrangement respecting the Bland lows:

Substitute or any other amendment.

In response to a question by Mr. fronting the cotton growers is recognized. The gravity of the conditions condelegates who will protect their established with the salient part of which is as foldo not rise in their might and elect delegate foregravity that would rear again its

of a party that can adáress itself

organic law be adopted which will re- framing of a constitution for a free present the views. principles and State. Hence it goes without saying schemes of a hostile and revengeful that the approaching Constitutional convention calls for the purest, ablest "The call for action and untiring and wisest men that a united Democthe acknowledgement of the principle that minorities have rights which of patriotism for South Carolina

In South Carolina there are laws enacted and policies established which do not command the approval of good people. But it is wise to accept the verdict of the white majority and agree to trust to time for such modifictions as may be expected.

For one, I have faith in the white people of my State. As one who has dentified himself wholly with neither of the factions of the Democracy. I have the right to make my plea as I do here for a reunion of the Democracy of the State upon the basis of peace with honor as to the past and of concerred action for the future, so that South Carolina may attain the blessings of unity and prosperity and make sure the foundations of her stateship for all time.

Under ordinar; creumstances the writer would not rade his views upon the public. But as it is, it seems to him that at this juncture of our State affairs, when some people may be contemplating an unhallowed alli Lance, it is the duty of independent citizenship that knows no ambition but the weal of the Stale to assert itself in the expression of matured vices. I have undertaken only to forestadowa policy. I am willing for it to go

for what it is intrinsically worth. JOHN P. THOMAS. Columbia, S. C., Jan. 7, 1895. Comparisons in Cotton.

Assembly, and where not otherwise State of Texas from and after January provided a mass meeting to elect dete- 1, last year 561,404 bales, the commerchal crop of Texas last year having been 2,059,040.

The statement giving an analysis of the movement of cutton in sight divides the cotton belt into three groups. viz: First-Texas and Indian Terri tory. Second-Other Gulf States, embracing Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee: Third-Atlantic States. embracing North Carolina. Georgia and Florida. This analysis shows the crop for the first four months of the season to December 31, inclusive, as follows: Texas 2,355,322 bales, against 1,534,914 in 1893 and 1.559,857 in 1892; other Gulf States. 1.941,479 bales, against 1,532,955 1893 and 1,180 949 in 1892: Atlantic States 2.575,716 against 2,308,233 in 1893, and 2,049,649 in 1892.

The statement does not divide Texas

and other Gulf States for 1891, the 9,350,000 crop year. but it gives the following comparisons between this year and 1891: Texas and other Gulf States together, this year, 3,296,801 against 3,812,952 in 1891; Atlantic nob controlled by nobody and the eut of the State to December 31, enate has been a ring bossed by the whereas, that in sight includes also stocks and agents of the true No stocks at interior towns on December 31 in excess of September 1.

A REPUBLICAN SCHEME

TO PERMANENTLY BREAK UP THE SOLID SOUTH.

Vice-President Candidate to be Taken From this Section and a Liberal Policy Pursued in Reorganizing the Party.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun gives the following as the Republican scheme in the South in the future:

"It is regarded as more than probable that the next Republican nominnee for Vice President will be taken from the South. The returns of the last election have given renewed hope to the Republican leaders of making serious inroads upon the Solid South. The policy of the party will of fos ter whatever tendency exists the South to cut away from the old semocratic alliances. To this end lib appropriations for that section will be made by the next Republican House and a policy of conciliation will be systematically pursued. There will be no meance of a force bill held out. but everything will be done which indicates a disposition to build up the material interests of the South. Republican leaders have come to the

conclusion that the South once more

offers an inviviting field for them. If

they can only make a half-dozen States

in that section debatable ground, the

prospects of the party for supremacy are immeasurably improved. "After the bitter disappointment caused by the failure of the hopes and the apparantly well-laid plans based upon the reconstruction legisla tion. the South was by tacit consent given up to the Democrats. In all their bedrock calculations from 1880 down, the Republicans, while sometimes making nominal claims for the sake of effect, have really never taken the South into consideration. The history of last November has wrought a marvellous change. Next year, when the State elections roll around, the Republicans will come up all over the South in compact and well-drilled organization. Then candidates will be selected with care, and the party platforms will be artfully and skillfully constructed for home consumption. This is a matter which is engaging the earnest and constant attention here of

the most trusted men at the head of Republican party affairs. "Local Republicans in the South have long lamented their inability to secure a patient hearing or arouse any interest in their cause when they come to Washington. This was not surprising, for, as a rule, they have

t been se, me to inspir ance of substantial change in the situation has wrought change in purpose and stimulated hope for the future. The South will be looked after as it never was before. The outlines of the improved plan of Republican campaign may be briefly summarized. Local ambitions and local interests will be aroused, reputable men only will be sought for to put on the tickets, and efforts steadily directed to still and allay local prejudices ts of the South

the severe injuries inflicted upon this year. If the Republicans in the local elections next year in the South can hold on to what they captured this year, they will be happy. If they succeed in doing better, they will be jubilant. In either event. or in any event, it has been determined to make a desperate and continunous struggle all along the line for Southern electoral votes in 1896. An important means undoubtedly for the accomplishment of this end will be the nomination of a Southernman for Vice President. The Southern horizon will be closely scanned for a Republican star of the first magnitude, and little, if any, doubt exists that he will

be discovered. "It is not doubted he might be discovered in Maryland, where there are so many Republicans of the highest character and ability, but Maryland will probably be eliminated from the range of choice, as being too far North. It seems to be accepted almost by common consent that in the distinctively Southern States a Republican of character and position is a rara avis. This, more or less, may have been the continuous. It is very doubtful whether the proposition is tenable now

or has been in recent periods. "It has long been contended by the shrewdest politicians of both parties NEW ORLEANS, J.m. 10.-The cot- that the enormous preponderance of ton statement just issued by the New the party in the South would lessen Orleans Cotton Exchange shows: De-liveries from the State of Texas for ficance of the race question. Wheththe four months of this season to De- er so or not, Republican policy will cember 31st. 2,268,457 bales against proceed on this line. No distrust is 1,497,565 bales for the same time last felt as to the right man being found season, making a net increase of 770,- if, as now believed, party interest de, 861 bales. The deliveries at the Texas | mands him when the moment for act seaboard show an increase of 401,155 ion arrives. It was affirmed with bales. The shipments via Cairo and much confidence today that the St. Louis were 116,017 bales; to New names of eight or ten men could be Orleans 243,722 bales, and rail ship- mentioned each of whom would amments to Mexico 22,460 bales, while ply meet all the requirements of the the shipments across the Mississippi situation. More will come to the river north of St. Louis have decreased front in due time. These new moves 12,533 bales. The deliveries from the on the political chessboard will add gathering interest to the preliminaries as well as the active operations of the next Pesidential campaign.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 10 .- A special to the Observer from Rutherfordton, N. C., says that Editor D. J. Cararrested this morning, charged with throwing rocks last night through the windows of the office of the Rutherfordton Democrat. Witnesses who heard the crashing of the glass swore that they say the prisoner and identi-fied him as the offender. Carter testified that he saw a man throwing throwing rocks through the wi of the Democrat office and his threw a rock at this man as ne fled a at this juncture the witnesses can upon him and he was too much exci ed to explain. In default of bail in \$300 Carter was committed to fail.

Wins its Suit.

New York, Jan. 10.-A jury in the United States Circuit Court, pefore Judge Lacombe to-day, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the full fendants to accept two c bank for \$7,400 and \$7 Hope & Co, of You respectively Cricke 1891